FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NAVAL INCIDENT WITH CHILE 19 FEB REPORTED

PY231213 Paris AFP in Spanish 1122 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Feb (AFP) -- A press source indicated here today that a new naval incident took place in the waters of the Beagle Channel last Friday when a Chilean torpedo boat unsuccessfully tried to chase away an Argentine Navy ship by firing a burst of warning shots. According to the Buenos Aires newspaper LA NACION, the Argentine patrol boat Gurruchaga, on orders in the waters of the Beagle Channel giving support to the sport boats participating in the Rio de Janeiro-Sydney boat race, was ordered by a Chilean torpedo boat to leave the area. The Argentine ship was anchored at Deceit Island. In view of the refusal of the captain of the Gurruchaga to leave the zone -- an area affected by the papal mediation being negotiated in Rome -- the Chilean ship fired several warning shots while other Chilean ships converged on the area. The Argentine daily said in conclusion that the Gurruchaga received orders from the Argentine Navy to remain in the area while other Argentine Navy warships moved to the area of the incident and they are currently stationed in the Beagle Channel zone.

Gurruchaga in Ushuaia

PY240218 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Ushuaia, Argentina, 23 Feb (TELAM) -- The patrol boat Gurruchaga, commanded by Capt Alvaro Vazquez, arrived in this southern city's port at 1930 today. The ship carried out the mission entrusted to it by navy high command and docked normally. The patrol boat Gurruchaga was involved in an incident during which Chilean warships had ordered it to leave an area where it was providing support for the boats which are participating in the Rio de Janeiro-Sydney boat race. The Argentine ship was in Argentine waters and therefore refused to obey Chilean orders.

Protest Note to Chilean Envoy

PY240224 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0002 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Feb (NA) -- The Argentine Government tonight delivered to Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires Sergio Jarpa Reyes a protest note concerning the incident which took place in southern waters last week. Jarpa Reyes arrived at San Martin palace around 1945 and left 15 minutes later without answering the questions of journalists staked out there. A few minutes later, Argentine Foreign Ministry Spokesman Hernan Massini Ezcurra reported that "the Ambassador Jarpa Reyes was summoned to San Martin Palace to hand him a note of protest. Asked who had met with the Chilean ambassador, since Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Enrique Ros was at that point leaving for the United States, Massini Ezcurra said that "he was probably met by an official of the South American department." Massini Ezcurra refused to say whether the contents of the Argentine note of protest are those of the communique which the foreign ministry released earlier.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY240106 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2222 GMT 23 Feb 82

["Text of Argentina Foreign Ministry communique on incident with Chilean boat on 19 February in southern waters; issued on 23 February]

[Text] The patrol vessel of the Argentine Navy, Gurruchaga, has commissioned to the south of the Cape Horn in order to provide support for the sail boats Anaconda II, Bucaneer and D'Arda.

The patrol vessel Gurruchaga anchored in the north bay of Deceit Island in Argentine waters, and for this reason it rejected orders from the Chilean patrol boat Quidora to abandon the area. Furthermore, that activity is authorized by the agreements signed by the two countries to favor the climate of harmony that must exist for negotiations under way in the context of the papal mediation to be fully successful. Consequently, no right of either of the two countries can be curtailed by navigating ships of the other country nor can support or control operations carried out in conformity with the provisions of those agreements be curtailed. That is why the intimidatory action and the protest of Chile are baseless and serve no good purpose.

Neither the unusual orders from the Chilean boat for the Argentine Navy patrol vessel to abandon the anchorage site it had chosen in accordance with its right and convenience nor the terms of the inopportune communique of the Chilean Foreign Ministry contribute to maintaining and developing the conciliatory relations and prudent attitudes so indispensable to the progress of the mediation and resolution of the conflict.

Argentina, which with total conviction participates in the negotiations conducted by the august mediator, truly deplores the situation which was created. However, this country will not mince efforts or adherence to the purpose of his holiness.

PLAN TO DENOUNCE TREATY WITH U.S. REPORTED

PY232207 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 Feb (NA) -- A high-ranking Economy Ministry source reported today that the Argentine Government will denounce an agreement signed with the United States regarding the export of untanned leather. However, it seems that this issue has caused a disagreement between government offices, since the Foreign Ministry has denied that it is studying the possibility of denouncing this agreement.

In fact, while the Economy Ministry source said that the Foreign Ministry was studying the possibility of denouncing this bilateral agreement, an authorized Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesman denied that Argentina had plans to take a unilateral decision in this regard. The Economy Ministry source noted that once the Foreign Ministry had approved the text of the statement, it was going to be submitted to President Galtieri for his signature.

The agreement establishes that as of April 1981 Argentina would lift its restrictions on untanned leather exports to the United States and third countries. In turn the United States would decrease from 5 to 1 percent its import tariffs on tanned leather and abstain from putting in force restrictions against Argentine manufactured leather garments entering the U.S. market.

Argentina reserved itself the right to denounce the agreement if other countries did not lift restrictions on the international market on untanned leather, primarily those from Brazil, Colombia and Uruguay.

Argentine industrialists have noted that the United States has violated the agreement by establishing restrictions on imported leather garments and by not achieving similar agreements with Brazil, Colombia or Uruguay.

The agreement also establishes that the United States should give preferential treatment to Argentine cheese and corned beef exports. However, after the signing of the agreement, Argentine cheese and corned beef sales have decreased.

SALVADORAN GENERAL STAFF OFFICER PAYS VISIT

PY240231 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1828 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Feb (TELAM) -- Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces General Statff, today expressed his satisfaction for being able to meet with the Argentine Army soldiers who defeated a common enemy with patriotism, courage and honor, thus reaffirming the essential values of democracy.

He made the above statement in front of the Libertador building, the headquarters of the army commander in chief, after reviewing troops of the General San Martin Granaderos Regiment and the Patricios Infantry Regiment. He was welcomed there by Maj Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, chief of the Argentine Army General Staff, and by other high-ranking army officers.

The Salvadoran officer told troops lined up on the Parada ground of the Libertador building that his visit will be instrumental in reaffirming the friendly ties existing between the two armies. He also noted that he was an army officer of a country which has been confronting a serious subversive problem.

Later, General Vaquero invited his Salvadoran counterpart to enter the Libertador building where Colonel Flores was greeted by other Argentine Army officers. A meeting was then held to exchange views concerning the development of the two armies.

Parties Denounce Visit

PY231133 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0210 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Feb (NA) -- A joint declaration issued today by leaders of six political parties stated "the strongest repudiation" toward the visit which Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of staff of the Salvadoran Army, will begin here tomorrow. The politicans stated that Flores Lima belongs to "a repressive army repeatedly accused of perpetrating genocide."

Among others, the declaration is signed by former Santa Fe Governor Aldo Tessio and Edgardo Acuna (Radicals); former Catamarca Governor Vicente Saadi, Nilda Garre, Fernando Torres and Jorge Vazquez (Peronists) and Victor Garic Acosta and Nestor Martinez Errasso (Popular Socialist Party). The declaration is also signed by Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Mariano Lorences and Miguel Monserrat (Intransigent Party); Simon Lazara and Alberto Gabetta (United Socialist Party); and Fernando Nadra and Roberto Vallarino (Communists).

TRADE MEETING WITH BRAZIL CALLED UNSATISFACTORY

PY221822 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1855 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Feb (NA) -- Under Secretary of Foreign Trade Jorge Caminotti today said that no "satisfactory result" was reached at the end of the negotiations he held in Brasilia with Brazilian economic official. Caminotti said at Jorge Newbery Airport that he discussed with Brazilian officials a wide agenda "related to bilateral relations" but that "no agreement" was reached. He said that "the factors which are obstructing greater trade, a trade which is not at the level that satisfies the economic officials of the two countries," was discussed.

He said that some of these factors include "the problems of road traffic across the border; the negotiation of maritime transport charges; the strategies that should be implemented by the two countries to integrate their agroindustry; and the decision taken by the two countries to eliminate some restrictive clauses concerning the importing of products."

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS INCURSION OF ARGENTINE SHIP

PY231700 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 Feb (AFP) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry has reported that Chile today strongly protested to Argentina over the incursion of an Argentine warship in the waters of Cape Horn last Friday. At the same time, the Chilean Government reported the incident to Pope John Paul II, who is acting as mediator in the bilateral conflict in the Beagle Channel region. Last month the pope asked the two countries to abstain from carrying out hostile actions in this area.

Protest Note

PY231755 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text of official communique issued by the Chilean Foreign Ministry 23 February -- read by Foreign Ministry Acting Under Secretary Tomas Amenabar]

[Text] The Foreign Relations Ministry, fully complying with the commitments undertaken in Montevideo to maintain a climate of peace which should prevail in Argentine-Chilean relations and within its desire to grant it utmost cooperation to the august mediator, had refrained from disclosing, up to now, the serious incident which took place recently in the southern zone. In view of press reports issued in Argentina today which refer to this event, the foreign relations ministry is forced to disclose the following:

1. On Friday 9 February at 1216, the Argentine Navy transport ship Gurruchaga (?anchored) in Toledo Cove on Decelt Island, in waters which are unquestionably under Chilean sovereignty. The patrol boat Quidora of the Chilean Navy immediately informed it that it was in Chilean waters and requested it to leave the anchorage [word indistinct] immediately, the Argentine ship refused to do so.

2. In view of the bad weather conditions which prevailed at that time in the zone, the Chilean Navy authorized the Argentine ship to remain there until the weather improved.

3. The Foreign Ministry acting under secretary summoned the Argentine ambassador for a meeting at 1600 on Friday and verbally expressed the seriousness of this incident. He also protested this incident and demanded the withdrawal of the ship as soon as weather conditions permitted.

4. Once the weather improved, the Gurruchaga continued to anchor in the same place. In view of this, the Argentine charge d'affaires was summoned for a meeting at 1600 on Monday 22 February and he was handed a harsh note of protest in which it is stated that Argentina has violated Chilean sovereignty, thus violating the spirit and terms of the commitments formulated by Cardinal Samore on 1 February 1982.

5. At the same time on 22 February, two Argentine Aeromach fighter planes carrying bombs carried out low-level flights over the Chilean Navy patrol boats Quidora and Lientur, which represents open provocation.

6. In view of the seriousness of the incidents, the Foreign Ministry, in addition to the aforementioned protest, has informed the representative of the august mediator, Cardinal Antonio Samore all the deatils of the incident.

7. At 0130 this morning the Argentine ship Gurruchaga left Toledo Cove on a southeastern heading.

8. In view of Argentine reports which point out that the patrol boat Quidora had fired warning shots, the Foreign Affairs Ministry categorically denies this statement. The Chilean boat, in addition to making the appropriate communications, maintained the calm attitude which has characterized the Chilean Government throughout this whole process.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry regrets the recurrence of events of such a serious nature and hopes that these acts of violation of national sovereignty will stop, since they do not in the least contribute to the success of the mediation and they jeopardize the climate of harmony which the two countries solemnly committed themselves to maintain in Montevideo.

Radio Scores Provocations

PY232355 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Argentina keeps on rocking the boat on the issue of the papal mediation. It provoked a new incident in the Chilean southern zone. The Argentine naval ship Gurruchaga openly violated Chilean territorial waters by anchoring near Deceit Island, located approximately 100 km south of the Beagle Channel and not far from Cape Horn, all within Chilean maritime territory. The Argentine Government is no longer satisfied with 15 months of negotiations with the pope in answer to his peace proposal. It is also provoking incidents which clearly and definitely seek the failure of the papal mediation.

Argentina Government and geopolitical officials have failed in their efforts to expand their southern maritime territory. They had failed before in their demands before the British Crown. The award of her majesty reconfirmed Chilean sovereignty over the Beagle Channel zone. The members of the international court of The Hague, who had been privately consulted on this issue, also agreed with the award.

Finally, the pope's proposal presented on 12 December 1980 was accepted by Chile, while Argentina has not yet answered it. Moreover, while Argentine diplomats claim to have the best disposition in the world -- between quotation marks -- to cooperate with the success of the papal mediation, Argentine military officials are carrying out acts of provocation, not only in the zone submitted for negotiations but in the middle of Chilean southern territory.

The Chilean Government has maintained its serenity despite these provocations. We must remember President Pinochet's statement that Chile will never be an aggressor, but that by no means will it stand still and be the object of aggression. The new incident which took place on Deceit Island once again shows that Argentina is sabotaging the papal mediation, after seeing its geopolitical aspirations in the southern zone go down the drain.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET WARNS GOVERNMENT OPPONENTS

PY221332 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Relay from the 10th region by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] From Calbuco, in the 10th region, the president of the republic yesterday addressed a message to the forever-pessimists in which he pointed out that the government does not tolerate many things, but that it will never tolerate returning to the past. He said: We will never tolerate the fact that some ill-intentioned persons act negatively, trying to sow discord among the workers' [word indistinct]. President Pinochet will start his activities in the 10th region capital today with a meeting of an institutional nature with national government agencies personnel. During his first meeting with the Puerto Montt community yesterday the president pointed out that Chile's temporary economic difficulties will be overcome thanks to the coherence of the current system and each Chilean's capacity to adjust to and overcome problems.

Later on, after presiding over this meeting in [words indistinct] the delivery of title deeds to (?1,000) inhabitants, President Pinochet warned those who are carrying out actions against the government to be very careful. (?As far as he's concerned), he said, those persons may leave the country.

EXTREMIST ATTACKS CAUSE BLACKOUTS IN VALPARAISO

PY232125 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1351 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Valparaiso, Chile, 23 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The police have reported that bomb attacks perpetrated against several power substations caused a blackout in Valparaiso and in the nearby summer resort of Vina del Mar.

The synchronized attacks were perpetrated during the final ceremony of the 23d Vina del Mar song festival that was being televised throughout Chile and to other countries.

Power company sources reported that the attacks, perpetrated by alleged terrorist groups, affected four power substations of the interconnected power supply system.

They added, that although the bombs did not cause much damage there was an interruption in the energy service nevertheless.

ARRESTED JOURNALISTS RELEASED WITHOUT CHARGES

PY231506 Paris AFP in Spanish 1324 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 Feb (AFP) -- It was disclosed here today that journalists Pablo Portales and Fernando Bravo, who were arrested by the Chilean militarized police [Carabineros] on Monday, were released without charges.

Portales and Bravo, who work for the magazine SOLIDARIDAD of the Catholic Church, were arrested on the streets by members of the carabineros while they were interviewing a group of unemployed persons. According to media reports, the police considered the journalists' activities suspicious, but a few hours after their arrest they were released unconditionally.

Portales is secretary general of the Santiago Journalists Association, which termed the arrest an abuse of authority and requested guarantees for the free and full exercise of their profession.

PRESS ASSOCIATION CALLS FOR END TO RESTRICTIONS

PY232113 Paris AFP in Spanish 1344 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Feb (AFP) -- The association which groups newspaper and magazine editors and owners today requested that an effort be made to end those restrictions which are still affecting freedom of the press in Chile. In a note issued to mark the anniversary of the first Chilean newspaper, LA AURORA DE CHILE, which was founded in 1812, the association points out that some of the restrictions stem from a very rigorous legal framework and others simply from the inaction of those who, if they wished, could promote a wider exchange of views and of concrete suggestions of general interest.

The association also made a call on journalists and press businessmen, on the authorities who can facilitate media development and on the public, who are the consumers of the media, to work to the best of their abilities to promote a sound, patriotic debate on our situation. The statement added: At such an important stage for strengthening our institutions, when we are still experiencing restrictions which disrupt economic growth and which may create social tensions, it is now more imperative than even to have a press which will be able to perceive our reality and its challenges and which will be ready to convey a wide range of viewpoints and solutions from every national sector.

UNION SECTOR WANTS TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL UNION

PY232133 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0711 GMT 20 Feb 82

[By Julio Cesar Villaverde]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 20 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Important unions have started to discuss the possible creation of a union organization at the national level. If this union is created it will be the first in Chile since the present military government assumed power in 1973. Tucapel Jimenez, the president of the National Association of Government Employees (ANEF), said that a national front will strive to put an end to dismissals, to achieve a change in the government economic policy and to recover union rights.

But initial negotiations carried out by the unions may come up against serious obstacles at the union level, in addition to government opposition stemming from the Pinochet regime's strict union activity law.

Tucapel Jimenez issued an appeal to all unions, including those de facto unions which are not legally recognized, and added that the unity of the labor sector would become a reality. However, a spokesman for the Copper Workers Confederation (CTC) told LATIN-REUTER that although the CTC supports the creation of national union organization, it must include those unions that are in keeping with the established law.

Acting CTC President Hugo Estivale said that this is a positive undertaking and added that the confederation is discussing the issue. He added: "We support the creation of a labor front since the failure of the economic policy demands a complete change.

He also criticized the decrease in salaries and recent incidents that occurred in view of the critical situation that many enterprises are experiencing because of the present international recession. Moreover, the treasurer of the Taxi Drivers Union, Luis Barrientos, said that the Taxi Drivers Union maintains cordial relations with the government but the union's support is not unconditional. He added: We are against all government actions that will have a negative effect on us workers, and this is why we will meet to discuss the ANEF proposal.

MEETING TO DISCUSS TRANSIT OF BOLIVIAN GOODS

PY231201 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The Chilean Government has agreed to host a technical meeting to discuss freight rates on Bolivian goods which leave through the ports of Arica and Antofagasta. This information was disclosed by Andres Concha, director general of the Foreign Ministry's international economic relations department. He stated that Chile is now awaiting the Bolivian Foreign Ministry's answer to the Chilean proposal to hold the meeting between 1 and 5 March in Santiago.

He explained that Chile maintains the best intentions, with which it has always attended these meetings, and that Chile has always especially respected the 1904 treaty. This document grants Bolivia the right to free international transit through Chilean territory, especially for cargo which passes through Arica and Antofagasta.

Concha stated that during the meeting the main subjects will be of an administrative nature regarding the transit of Bolivian cargo and that this, obviously, includes an analysis of the freight rate table. For his part, Foreign Minister Rene Rojas stated that the meeting is not aimed at establishing whether Chile has violated the treaty or not, but to discuss some technical issues.

The minister pointed out that Chile rejects the note in which Bolivia denounces alleged difficulties for its trade which passes through northern Chile.

TURBAY, HERRERA TO MEET AT BORDER 28 FEBRUARY

PA231436 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2204 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota, 22 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Presidents Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia will meet Sunday in Cucuta, a border town some 750 km northwest of Bogota, Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said today.

The Colombian foreign minister said he did not know the agenda of the meeting scheduled during the unveiling of a statue of liberator Simon Bolivar donated by Venezuela.

However, Colombian ambassador to Caracas Alfredo Araujo told this agency that Herrera will arrive at Cucuta at 1100 (1600 GMT). An hour later Herrera is scheduled to meet with his Colombian counterpart. The meeting is to take place a few minutes prior to the statue's unveiling. The two presidents will then have a private dinner and President Herrera may hold a news conference.

"This is a protocolary rather than a political meeting," the ambassador said without going into details.

Turbay and Herrera met the last time in Tegucigalpa in January during the inaugural ceremony of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

19 APRIL MOVEMENT LEADERS REJECT AMNESTY

PA240048 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2334 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota, 23 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The leftist 19 April Movement (M-19), the most active guerrilla group in recent years in Colombia, today rejected the amnesty decree, which will be in effect for 2 months. The decree was issued by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala on Friday.

"We have no use for the amnesty. It is blackmail. Not a man, not one weapon must be surrendered in sacrifice of the struggle," states the call issued by the M-19 staff from a Bogota jail in answer to the decree.

The text of the M-19 letter was given to REUTER by one of the defense attorneys of the more than 100 guerrillas facing court martial in Bogota's La Picota prison. The letter is signed by Carlos Toledo Plata, founder of the movement; Rosemberg Pabon, the well-known Commander Uno, who led the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota on 27 February 1980; and 59 other M-19 guerrillas.

The letter notes that the new amnesty is no different from that issued unsuccessfully by the government in 1981. Only 20 guerrillas accepted that one, the government has admitted. Last year's amnesty, like the one offered now, excluded guerrillas who were accused of committing atrocious crimes, such as blackmail, kidnapping and homicide.

In the letter, addressed by the M-19 to the Colombian president, the rebels established two basic conditions for putting down their arms; the immediate cessation of martial law and a broad national dialogue.

President Turbay has said that a basic requirement for lifting martial law is a definite end to the subversive struggle. The rebel letter concludes by stating: "You, Mr President, have given us 2 months to surrender Colombia to blackmail. We are giving you back those 2 months as a gift, Mr President." Military sources have said, however, that at least 100 guerrillas have surrendered to the army in the past few weeks.

M-19 Guerrillas Accept Amnesty

PA230439 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota, Feb 22 (AFP) -- Over 100 guerrillas have accepted the decree on measures to prompt the reestablishment of law and order in Colombia it was officially announced here today. The decree was issued by the government last Friday. Today, six members of the 19 April Movement surrendered to the military authorities at the united command in Florencia, Caqueta Department in southern Colombia. This region is one of the operational theaters of the Colombian guerrillas. According to the Defense Ministry communique, the guerrillas who heeded the government's appeal were members of rural and urban fighting brigades in this region.

Land Offered Those Accepting

PA240259 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota -- The Colombia Agrarian Reform Institute, INCORA, announced today that it has concluded the first negotiations on obtaining land to be offered to those guerrillas who accept the amnesty decree. (Pedro Jose Ramirez), INCORA manager, told this station that 1,000 hectares were obtained from the local diocese in Caqueta department to begin the distribution of land to those people who reintegrate themselves into normal activities. He indicated that an ambitious technical, agricultural and livestock training program will also be carried out for families that have been involved in the crimes of subversion and rebellion.

Fund Established for Loans

PA232210 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1608 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 23 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Official sources have announced that the government today allotted 400 million pesos (about $7 million) to grant loans under favorable conditions to the guerrillas who accept the amnesty offered by the authorities.

Bogota police authorities reported that they had deactivated a bomb placed in a parked car in a downtown area of Bogota in an unsuccessful action attributed to the Workers' Self-Defense Movement guerrilla group. Police explosive experts deactivated the bomb following a telephone call reporting the presence of the bomb. When the experts opened the car, they heard a recording in which the group rejected the government's amnesty offer, saying that "The revolution is not negotiable."

Early today, a medium-intensity bomb destroyed a voting stand in Ciudad Kennedy, west of Bogota, but no one claimed responsibility for this attack.

SAFE-CONDUCT GRANTED WOMAN IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA230104 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The Colombian Foreign Ministry today reported that it has granted a safe-conduct to (Berta Mariana Trujillo Carrasco) who had taken asylum in the Mexican Embassy on 3 January. The Foreign Ministry announced that Miss (Trujillo Carrasco) will travel to Mexico tomorrow.

MINISTER DISCUSSES AMAZON BASIN DEVELOPMENT

PA231649 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Mercedes Umana report]

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds today told the industrialized countries that we are willing -- and the country has sufficient resources and will -- to administer the Amazon Basin which is called "the lungs of the world." He made these statements at a summit meeting of ambassadors to countries of this region held at the Military Club. The meeting is being attended by eight Colombian ambassadors and three consuls.

Here are Lemos Simmonds' statements:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] is one of the most important regions in the world, but also one of greatest risks because, unfortunately, there has been some support for the belief that since the Amazon Basin is "lungs of the world" its administration should not remain in the hands of the nations with sovereignty over it, but in the hands of industrialized countries which believe that the Amazon region is a patrimony of humanity.

Of course, the countries which surround the Amazon Basin reject this position because we feel that we are fully capable of rationally developing the great Amazon Basin. We reject this statement on our alleged lack of capability because, on the contrary, we want all the countries of the world to know that we are fully capable and that we have sufficient resources and will to manage this universal patrimony with all the care that characterizes us. We do not want to participate in certain commercial adventures in the region which have been a great failure.

We recently learned that a prominent businessman from an industrialized country had a resounding failure precisely because he did not listen to the advice of the nations who are familiar with the area. The businessman felt that he could develop important sectors of the Brazilian Amazon Basin with the same technology and methods with which he had developed regions in his country of origin, regions that are ecologically and geographically different from the Amazon Basin. For this reason, we have little to learn from industrialized countries on the rational management of the Amazon. The lesson they are giving us is that the Amazon region must be treated very differently from other regions in the world. I do not mean to say that we reject the help of industrialized countries. However, we will accept it only within the basis and conditions of the centuries-old knowledge that we have regarding the administration and management of the Amazon Basin. [end recording]

Lemos Simmonds announced that the conference, which will analyze the Amazon Pact signed by eight area countries, will seek to boost the economy of the Amazon region. He disclosed that socioeconomic policies will be coordinated to develop the area together with the other countries making up the region.

The summit of ambassadors is being attended by the Colombian ambassadors to Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Bolivia, Guyana and Suriname as well as the consuls in Manaus, [name indistinct] and Iquitos.

ARIAS STELLA INTERVIEW ON RELATIONS WITH ECUADOR

PY222002 Lima OIGA in Spanish 8 Feb 82 pp 28-32

["Excerpts" of interview granted by Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella to Uri Ben Schmuel -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How would you term the state of Peruvian-Ecuadorean relations?

[Answer] With the two countries' desire to contribute toward easing the tense atmosphere, our relationship is progressively returning to normal. This is proven by facts such as the very friendly meeting I held with the Ecuadorean foreign minister in Panama during the Latin American Economic System (SELA) meeting; the joint communique issued by all the Andean foreign ministers -- which, of course, includes the Peruvian and Ecuadorean foreign ministers -- regarding several basic steps to be taken for relaunching the Andean Pact; and the coinciding points of view on several specific subjects such as those being discussed by the south Pacific commission and, more recently, the joint position regarding the U.S. tuna fish embargo.

All this indicates that there is mutual good will for agreeing on subjects of interest to our countries. There have been other positive issues such as our prompt answer to the request to repatriate the bodies of Ecuadorean soldiers, as well as the participation of an important number of Ecuadorean merchants and industrialists in the Piura and Sullana fairs.

[Question] Regarding the border issue with Ecuador, those encouraging signs -- contained in a speech by President Hurtado and statements by former Defense Minister Sorroza in addition to articles published by the media acknowledging the validity of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol -- seem to have disappeared with the changes which took place in the Ecuadorean Government. There has been comment that this change means the continuation of the "hard-line" policy of not acknowledging the validity of the protocol. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Answer] President Hurtado's position should be termed a brave one. He addressed his fellow countrymen with courage and pointed out that three Ecuadorean presidents had accepted the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and that they had implemented the protocol to a 95-percent extent. Therefore, Hurtado had the courage to remind a country which for many years had been taught otherwise, that it is important to take unquestionable historical events into account. Hurtado also stated that it was necessary to reach a consensus, a homogeneous Ecuadorean position such as the one Peru has. All this was very positive and contributed toward creating a different atmosphere. You may recall that for the first time in Ecuador the main Quito daily EL COMERCIO published in successive weeks two editorials -- one by a bishop and another by a well-known journalist -- which pointed out the need to acknowledge the validity of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

With this I believe that Ecuador had reached a very important stage of getting its citizenry to reflect on historical and true issues. Unfortunately, as you have pointed out, this caused some reaction in some sectors. What has happened is very unfortunate. International policy issues have become involved in domestic political discussions. Various sectors have questioned President Hurtado's statements. We hope that this will only be a transitory situation and that wisdom and good sense will prevail and that an understanding will be reached within the framework of international law which is what can guarantee peace here and in any part of the world.

[Question] Some local analysts have stated that Torre Tagle [Peruvian Foreign Ministry] reacted with too much haste in issuing excessive statements of satisfaction over those encouraging Ecuadorean reactions. They also believe that it was very undiplomatic of you to immediately mention that Article 6 of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, on navigation on the Amazon River, could be implemented and they have also stated that your visit to Falso Paquisha was a mistake. This, they believe, "contributed" toward hastening the Ecuadorean change to a "hard" position. It is stated that it would have been much better if the Foreign Ministry had maintained a low profile until the situation in Ecuador became clear....

[Answer] I do not agree with those analysts. I do not know who they are or how reliable they are, but I see no reason for that type of observation. The Peruvian position is very clear, and it should be stated in plain language at all times and places. We have not said we are euphoric over the Ecuadorean statements. No, what we have stated regarding Article 6 of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is that Peru is willing to be helpful. This is a position which we maintain now, we maintained 20 years ago and which we will continue to maintain tomorrow, the day after and as long as it may take to solve the issue. The important thing is that, despite Ecuador's new position on the issue, nobody is denying it its rights as a member country of the Amazon basin. It is unbelievable but quite possible that large sectors of the Ecuadorean population are unaware that Peru has the best intentions when it comes to the Ecuadorean people benefitting from being a member-country of the Amazon basin.

Moreover, a Venezuelan expedition which made a journey through the interconnecting waterways of the Orinoco, Amazon and La Plata River basins has recently proven that the stretch of the Napo River between Ecuador and Peru is navigable by ships up to a certain draught. Therefore, nothing prevents Ecuador from reaching the Amazon through the Napo River and thus making direct use of its rights as a member-country of the Amazon basin. All that is necessary now, according to the protocol, is an agreement to facilitate this navigation.

Therefore, I thought it appropriate to recall, at a time when the clarification of arguments had reached the point -- for the first time since the protocol was signed -- of provoking editorials in Ecuador acknowledging the validity of the protocol, that Ecuador is an Amazon country and Peru is willing to help it. Regarding my visit to Falso Paquisha, I do not believe any Peruvian citizen can be denied the right to travel around Peruvian territory, unless one has a mistaken view of what territorial, unless one has a mistaken view of what territorial integrity and sovereignty mean. If this is the case, I do not even want to know the name of that analyst.

[Question] These are analyses published in EXPRESO and CARETAS. But, returning to the subject, the "peak" of that situation has already passed. What will be done to solve the border conflict from now on?

[Answer] This is not a current situation, it is something that has been around since 1949. It is not something new. The important thing is that we have a very clear position in this regard and we will continue to make it known to the international community. We will continue to maintain it as our sole position, within the framwork of international law.

[Question] Would you say that the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry and Government has been more successful than Peru in making their viewpoint known? It has been said that Torre Tagle has dawdled somewhat, that it has not been sufficiently dynamic in making the Peruvian viewpoint known....

[Answer] If you were to read what the Ecuadorean commentators have to say you would find that they also complain about their Foreign Ministry and say that we have been more successful in this propaganda contest.

[Question] People who maintain an anti-Peruvian position regarding the Peruvian-Ecuadorean problem -- among them a former Colombian foreign minister who was declared persona non grata by some local mayors -- attended the recent conference on El Salvador. What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] Well, I have not read any anti-Peruvian statements. I have noticed that those who have allegedly maintained an anti-Peruvian position, such as Carlos Andres Perez who has acknowledged the validity of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, are in fact supporting the Peruvian position. What, in fact, is quite untrue is [the report] that we have sent personal greeting messages -- through the Foreign Ministry -- to each person who came to Peru. What we did was to instruct the director of protocol to send a message to the respective persons as is called for by diplomatic formalities.

[Question] There are rumors that the Salvadoran Government has invited Peru to name two representatives to act as observers during the upcoming elections in that country. What will Peru's answer to this invitation be?

[Answer] Yes indeed, we have received an invitation which is being studied. Two outstanding Peruvian citizens, Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero and Luis Bedoya Reyes, recently visited El Salvador after attending the inauguration ceremony of the new Honduran president. I hope to meet with them for a chat but still have not made a decision regarding the Salvadoran government's invitation.

[Question] A last question on international issues. What steps will be taken for relaunching the Andean Pact?

[Answer] The schedule established by the member-countries is being followed strictly. The Cartagena Agreement Commission has held several meetings and many of the factors which lead to stagnation have been overcome. It is possible that a meeting of Andean foreign ministers in the middle of this year will officially endorse the progress made.

[Question] There is talk that the Provincial Popular Action Party (AP) congressmen, who have recently formed a bloc, question the way you manage the Foreign Ministry and that they are going to invite you, as soon as the ordinary sessions are resumed, to appear before congress to account for your administration...

[Answer] There are groups of provincial congressmen who have come to me in my capacity as secretary general and who have also met with President Belaunde to request something perfectly just: To seek a better coordination between congress and the executive branch. The provincial congressmen's bloc has my full support since I believe that there never has been effective coordination between the executive branch and congress. I appeared before the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies to talk about foreign policy and have had the support of all political groups, even opposition parties.

[Question] What is your opinion of the statements that minister Ulloa should leave the Economy Ministry?

[Answer] I believe that after witnessing the achievements during the month of January, those who asked for Ulloa's replacement, because of the difficulties experienced during the past 12 months, should think things over. The 4.5 percent inflation rate for January indicates that the trend during the past few months continues and is rather a credit to Ulloa's policy.

[Question] What do you believe will be Peru's major concern during 1982?

[Answer] The main problem, unfortunately, is that the prices of our exportable goods are not improving according to our expectations and the effort to improve our economic situation is basically centered on the only product whose price is not dropping, that is, petroleum. We must hope that this drop of mineral prices will not continue and that the second half of the year will be better, but it is going to be a difficult year. This is why we need the unity of the political and social sectors which the president of the republic and the prime minister have referred to. Undoubtedly this is not a situation which the executive branch alone or the AP majority in congress is going to solve. It is something which concerns all of us, since we are all Peruvian citizens.

[Question] Do you think that the government's call for unity will be successful?

[Answer] When one is conscious of his duty one should not get tired of explaining the situation and asking for cooperation. In the long run, the sense of responsibility will make those who listen and those who do not listen answer the fatherland's call.

SUBVERSIVE GROUP, ARSENAL, PROPAGANDA SEIZED

PY191814 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 11 Feb 82 p 12

[Text] In a surprise operation, the civil guard has discovered an arsenal of explosives and weapons in the community of Jicamarca, Ate-Vitarte [Junin Department]. It also captured nine Peruvians and one foreign terrorist. The operation took place early yesterday morning in the peasant community of Jicamarca Baja, section No 8. This subversive group had been operating in that area and it had connections with other points throughout the country.

The commander of the civil guard's 2d region, Gen Jorge Monges Llanos, reported that they were able to capture the most important terrorist, Pastor Anaya Cuadros, and nine members of the subversive group, including a foreigner.

Weapons, ammunition, explosives, a large quantity of subversive propaganda, a mimeograph machine, cassettes, a movie camera and $5,000 in cash from a foreign country were confiscated. The provincial attorney general, Oscar Alvarado Paredes, also participated in the operation. The civil guard learned about the group when two group members were seen carrying sticks of dynamite. With a description of those two, the civil guard began to investigate their movements. Camouflaged members of the civil guard's intelligence service were able to locate the group and the operation went into effect early yesterday morning. The civil guard did not release the name of the foreign subversive, nor of the other nine members of the group. They have been handed over to security agents, while civil guard continues with its investigation.

THREE ECUADOREAN FISHING BOATS SEIZED

PY232114 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Zorritos, Peru, 23 Feb (TELAM) -- Two Ecuadorean fishing boats, Santa Monica and Willy Fers, are anchored at this port -- located in northern Peru -- and will have to pay the appropriate fine for having fished in Peruvian territorial waters without authorization. It has been reported that the two ships are repeaters and it is believed that the fine will thus be doubled in accordance with the regulations established by Peru, Ecuador and Chile. A third Ecuadorean ship, Martires, was also caught fishing in Peruvian territorial waters 10 days ago. No information has yet been given as to the fine it will have to pay.

COSTA RICA

STATION SAYS AREA HOPES REST ON REAGAN SPEECH

PA231832 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The peoples of Latin America in general and the Costa Rican people in particular have set their hopes on President Reagan's speech for tomorrow. The United States must assume a clear position of participation in the problems of this region. It cannot be ignored that the Soviet Union has chosen these Central American countries for its cold war confrontation [with the United States]. However, the Soviet Union's participation in the area is clearer than that of the United States. The Soviet Union is willing to win the battle in these countries in the face of the indifference and irresponsibility of the United States. We are caught in a contest between two great powers and our peoples are awaiting the final decision.

Tomorrow's message by President Reagan could be just another speech without substance as is so traditional in State Department policy. It will probably be one of those speeches which seeks to send a message to the Soviet Union or attempts to solve, through its support, the problems of the rightist armies and governments. It could also be another speech to simply announce a few more million in weapons for some military group. The problems of these countries are not solved by fighting the communists with weapons. These countries do not need a war. They need social justice, fair treatment in prices and adequate loans for investment.

We would like President Reagan to announce tomorrow how many million he can give to Costa Rica to solve its currency crisis and to say that he will recognize the 200-mile sovereignty over our waters. We also hope that he will truly lift the embargo on our tuna. We are hoping that he will say a lot. The Costa Ricans and the Central Americans will give him their attention because the guerrilla movement, the terrorism and the political systems with Soviet support stem from the great U.S. mistakes. We don't have too much hope in Reagan.

EL SALVADOR

MINISTER REJECTS PARTICIPATION BY U.S. MARINES

PA230142 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2236 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Guillermo Garcia said here today in a press conference that "the war in El Salvador is not a soccer game," and what really matters are the 28 March elections. The Salvadoran minister said, "When I am asked who is winning the war, I feel as if I am being asked about the score of a soccer game."

General Garcia told local and foreign newsmen that he cannot foretell how many more months the struggle will last, but that the armed forces are sure that the 28 March elections will be a determining factor." [quotation mark as received] The revolutionary government headed by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte has scheduled elections for a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution, as promised by the self-styled young and democratic military officers who staged a coup on 15 October 1979. The present government junta is the result of an agreement reached in January 1980, between the Christian Democratic Party and the armed forces to share the responsibility of ruling El Salvador. General Garcia said that "in principle, there were political, economic, and ideological reasons for rebelling against previous governments, but after the coup and the convoking to elections, there are no reasons to continue with the destruction as the guerrillas are doing."

General Garcia confirmed that the army is conducting a military operation in San Pedro hill, between the provinces of San Vicente and Cabanas, aimed at discovering and dismantling several guerrilla camps. General Garcia explained that "the operation has been partially successful, because everything is relative in view of the irregular characteristics of the fighting."

The general said that according to military intelligence services, there are about 5,000 to 6,000 guerrillas in the country. However, he refused to disclose the number of troops engaged in antiguerrilla operations.

Garcia said that there are no Argentine military advisers training Salvadoran troops. He said that he agrees with the United States in blocking the delivery of weapons to the guerrillas, but that he would not agree to having U.S. marines fight in El Salvador.

Regarding the alleged shooting down of an airplane between the provinces of San Vicente and Cabanas, where one of the operations is taking place, the general said that he does not have enough details, but that he believes it is a mercenary plane bringing weapons to the guerrillas, which was shot down by the army. Meanwhile, leftist sources said that it was an armed forces helicopter taking part in the military operations and that it had been shot down by anticraft fire by the FMLN.

RADIO VENCEREMOS HAS NEW POLITICAL OFFICER

PA222250 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 1400 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] As we have already announced, Companero Jose Leoncio Pichinte, who until now was the political officer of Radio Venceremos, has gone to Guazapa hill, in the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, to take over new functions for the preparation of the people's insurrection.

Now, the political officer of Radio Venceremos is Companero (Carlos Argueta). Companero (Argueta) participated in the organization of the mass movement in the country's eastern region. He was a member of the leadership of one of the most important popular organizations of our people. Right now, he is member of the FMLN propaganda committee and as of this moment he is the political officer of Radio Venceremos, official voice of our vanguard, the FMLN.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO ATTENDS NONALIGNED MEETING IN HAVANA

PA240433 Paris AFP in Spanish 0347 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Managua, 23 Feb (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto went to Cuba today to attend a meeting of coordinators of the movement of nonaligned countries.

D'Escoto went to Havana at the head of an official Sandinist government delegation made up of the Nicaraguan permanent representative to the United Nations, Javier Chamorro Mora; the Foreign Ministry official for international organizations, Leonte Herdocia; and the Foreign Ministry officer in charge of Latin American foreign policy, Julio Icaza. According to official announcements, the mission will attend a meeting of nonaligned movement coordinators and will also hold special meetings with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The delegation should return to Managua this weekend.

COURT CONVICTS 62 COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ON COAST

PA221832 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Sixty-two members and collaborators of counterrevolutionary groups who carried out criminal actions on the Atlantic coast in the last few months were sentenced to prison during five trials presided over by Pompilio Casaya Mendoza, Puerto Cabeza's district judge.

One hundred and sixty prisoners were involved in the trials in San Carlos, Bilwaskarma, Sandy Bay, Waspan and La Tronquera. Some of the prisoners were released because the judge felt their participation had been minimal and that they had acted under duress. Others are still on trial.

There are 38 people involved in the San Carlos case, where a group murdered six members of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS), one of whom was captured while wounded. They pierced his chest with a lance, castrated him and later cut various parts of his body. Three of the 38 people involved in this case, Rumilda Downs, Alejandro Hitler Borge and Tomas Borje Hitler, will be released.

Higinio Morazan Dixon, a Moravian preacher, was sentenced to 29 years in prison. He told BARRICADA of his relations with the counterrevolutionary groups and his stay at Honduran training camps. He also gave his version of the barbaric act in San Carlos and expressed regret over the action. Morazan Dixon made a public statement recently.

The only change in his statement was his charge that the Honduran military authorities are aware of the existence of counterrevolutionary camps in that country. On the other hand, he said that Fagoth [Miskito leader Steadman Fagoth] had fooled the Miskitos.

Bilwaskarma is another place where a group kidnapped and raped a doctor and a nurse, wounded a driver, and attacked an EPS patrol. The principal defendants in this case are Clifford Coban Perez and Teodoro Down Patterson.

There are 16 people involved in the Sandy Bay case, where a military and political training camp was discovered. Seven of the 16 were acquitted for lack of evidence, minimal participation and participation under duress.

At 1140 yesterday Judge Pompilio Casaya Mendoza read the verdict imposed on Rodrigo Chavarria Wilson, William Franco, Alpius Lorenzo, Prescintiano Calistro Lewis, Eduardo Catus, Carlos Evans, Doranio Serapio Lopez, Oscar Balbino Salvinias and Emilio Rexta, who were found guilty. The sentences range from 3 to 10 years.

The convicts were members of a counterrevolutionary group that had received thorough military and political training. They are specialists in weapons and are considered extremely dangerous. Four underaged girls were released.

There are 70 people involved in the Waspan and La Tronquera cases. In closing, Judge Casaya Mendoza said that the counterrevolutionaries used the Indian-language literacy campaign to sow confusion among the young to recruit them. This has been the case in Waspan and La Tronquera.

SCHEDULED FIFTH COPPPAL MEETING HELD IN MANAGUA

President's Opening Address

PA201640 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Speech by Pedro Ojeda Paullada, president of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico and president of the Permanent Conference of Political Parties of Latin America in the Cesar Augusto Silva recreation center, Managua -- live]

[Text] Companero Commanders Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Tomas Borge and Bayardo Arce; Companero vice president and delegates of the Permanent Conference of Political Parties of Latin America, COPPPAL, Companera Berta Torrijos, companeras and companeros, ladies and gentlemen:

I am honored and pleased to open this COPPPAL meeting in Nicaragua. I welcome all of you to this forum for careful thinking, discussion and analysis inspired by Bolivarian ideals of Latin American unity and fraternity, ideals that are nourished by the historic struggles of our nations for a fully democratic life.

We are meeting to reaffirm again the commitment of our parties to struggle in an organized manner for peace, liberty and true international solidarity. When COPPPAL was created 3 years ago in (Guajaca), we explicitly acknowledged the affinities and essential principles which we have in common, which link us. Today, in this city, which is undergoing a profound and vigorous transformation that touches the entire country, we renew our agreement to continue struggling so that the political practices of our organizations may be made known through social achievements.

It is not by chance that our meeting is taking place in the Republic of Nicaragua, in the heart of Central America. In addition to acknowledging the generosity of our hosts, in accepting the invitation we were expressing the solidarity of the parties and political groups that we represent with the struggle for peace and the self-determination of the people. The Sandinist revolution represents the people's triumph over political oppression and social injustice. [applause]

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said recently that, like all great enterprises, the struggle in Nicaragua cannot be exempt from difficulties and even contradictions. But, regardless of the problems that it must overcome, what is really important and vital is the example of the victory of a historic awareness that comes to life. The victory of the will of the Nicaraguan people creates hopes on a continent where there are still residues of feudal times, old regionalisms, deep inequities, imperialist repressions, and attacks on the political, economic and cultural independence of our nations.

In November we decided that Managua would be the headquarters of an effort to study the political and economic situation of Central America and the implications that this situation has for regional and world peace. We agreed that it is very important that the governments, the people of our countries and the world become well aware of the problems of Central America. We are determined to find roads and solutions that will favor stability as well as social and economic development in the region. Liberty, democracy and social justice are our starting points.

The region is dramatically experiencing the struggle for social changes, economic recoveries and dignity. Paradoxically, this process has contributed to the difficult situation for peace and international stability.

The negative influence of the maladjustment and inequities of the world economic system over the economy of the Central American countries is obvious and painful. Instability in the world market for basic products and inequality in the terms of commercial exchange stop economic development. The foreign debt is almost always intolerable. Imported inflation and the weaknesses of the international monetary and financial system drown aspirations for development. The cost of the armamentism that goes along with violence, as well as the expenditure for defending sovereignty from the threats of intervention worsen the economic problems and divert resources that could be used for urgent national needs.

We are not here to chart anyone's course but to demand unrestricted respect for the people's right to decide for themselves in liberty and with sovereignty, their own future. [applause]

In order to have peace in Central America it is necessary to democratize the political, social and economic structures of each country. Political pluralism must exist along with various options for the social and economic objectives of development. Peace requires democratic obedience to the will of the majority as well as the nationalistic participation of minority groups. As long as hunger, unemployment, ill health, repression and injustice predominate in Central America, then oppression, violence, and insurrection will dominate life in those nations. As long as liberty and ideologic pluralism are not respected, development will be halted.

Social tension, authoritarianism and economic inequality work against the independence, sovereignty and the self-determination capability of the nations and facilitate the action of politically hegemonic and economically imperialist forces. And this makes the task of defending the true and serious internal problems more difficult and sometimes impossible. Social conflicts and the crisis of political structures work in favor of the threats of intervention and internationalization of the armed struggle as they also destabilize internal processes. The situation is so serious, that all the democratic forces of the international community, especially those of Latin America, are obligated to struggle for Central American stability and for full respect for the most important principles of nonintervention, self-determination and the peaceful solution of conflicts.

The social and political democracy for which we are struggling is based on unrestricted respect for human rights, individual and social human rights, freedom of expression and popular representativeness. We are sure that COPPPAL will confirm that political democracy exists only when it is based on social democracy, liberty, equality, a fair distribution of wealth and the people's true access to culture and to knowledge. These are indispensable contributions for peace and the economic, democratic and social evolution of Central America. They are requisites for a full internal democratization and the noninterference of foreign forces and interests. Therefore, we demand true respect for the right of each nation to chose its form of government and define, in a sovereign way, its economic system. Thus we express our opposition to any overt or covert action of foreign intervention or economic imperialism, regardless of the end result attributed to them.

We reiterate that the solidary effort by the COPPPAL members can greatly contribute to strengthening democracy in Central America or to establishing it in the countries where it is still lacking. The democratic processes such as those established in Costa Rica and Honduras recently, are a reality and represent hope because, in addition to their strength and value, they diminish tension and help prevent a crisis.

We salute the recent electoral victory of the National Liberation Party of the sister republic of Costa Rica, a distinguished COPPPAL member and tireless fighter for the independence of Costa Rica and of Latin America.

Detente in Central America is a condition for stability and independence. A policy of confrontation, intervention and arms buildup attacks peace as well as the right of our people for self-determination and the independent development of our nations. I hope that this will be the framework for our work. If this meeting helps to pave the way for peace, democracy and the respect for the people, then it will have fully responded to the historical need for which it was convoked. Thank you. [applause]

Ortega Speech

PA201746 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the opening session of the Fifth Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties held at the Cesar Augusto Silva Recreation Center in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Pedro Ojeda Paullada, companero directors, companeros:

Nicaragua is honored by the presence of leaders of political parties of Latin America at this time which we consider to be decisive, not just for the future of the Nicaraguan revolution and the Central American region, but also for the future of the Latin American continent. With this meeting, we are reaffirming the unity of the Latin American peoples. We are taking measures to confront those who have historically divided Latin America, the better to dominate it and to confront those who are now trying to divide our continent, our peoples and the Latin American governments, in order to more easily promote their aggressive plans.

At stake in Latin America at this time is the unity of the peoples in the face of arrogance and a desire to dominate, in the face of might. It is a fact that the Nicaraguan revolution made it possible to unite the people, to unite the governments of the continent in a common objective. How could we forget the international solidarity extended by Latin American peoples, parties and governments when we were fighting against the Somozist dictatorship? How could we forget that solidarity was a determinant factor in thwarting the plans for invasion and intervention that the United States proposed at the OAS meeting?

We won a great victory on that occasion. We Nicaraguans won a great victory with Latin American solidarity and the continent won a great victory thr ugh the struggle and the sacrifice of the Nicaraguan people. Those who opposed this revolution, those who opposed the transformation of our country are the same ones who have historically opposed changes on the Latin American continent and the same ones who invaded Nicaragua at various times in our history. Those who have never respected the human rights of peoples were the ones who opposed the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, the ones who defended Somozism and the terrorism that it represented.

However, the will of the peoples of our continent, of their governments, their parties and their leaders was stronger. That will make the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution possible? Those who have violated human rights on our continent and in Nicaragua, those who opposed the revolutionary triumph in our country did so, among other reasons, to defend their policy of domination and of disregard for the human rights of peoples.

The human rights of the residents of the northern sector of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast have been violated in the most varied ways. The U.S. mining companies, including Rosario Mining, operated in that area. That company was characterized by its merciless treatment of its Miskito workers. After we nationalized the mines, we found very clear proof of this fact.

We have said that the FSLN as an organization supported the struggle of those workers to improve their conditions. However, at that time they had no great opportunity to advance in that struggle. Then the revolution was successful and we have since tried to be loyal to that position of our program.

The road construction efforts which in this month of February are uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific; the plans for forestry development; the satisfaction of miners' demands; the cultural programs and programs for production and so forth all demonstrate the effort that the revolution has been making to restore the human rights of the residents of the northern Atlantic sector of Nicaragua.

This entire effort, carried out with the meager resources of our country, has been systematically sabotaged by Somozist counterrevolutionaries, who are being tolerated on Honduran territory, who operate from Honduran territory, who invade Nicaragua from Honduras.

All these efforts carried out with the meager resources of a country that was sacked by the dictatorship, of a country that is in debt, of a country that has been overexploited, have been systematically sabotaged by the attitude of the U.S. Government, which has encouraged this type of criminal action. This has caused more than 60 deaths in the past 2 months. This has meant that gangs of Somozist guardsmen have taken hundreds of townspeople to Honduras by force. This has led to innumerable violations, abuses and acts of barbarism by the gangs of Somozist guardsmen.

We have had to resort to drastic measures to protect the rights of those Nicaraguans. We have had to transfer them from the Rio Coco River banks, on the border with Honduras, to our country's interior investing efforts and resources that cost blood to the Nicaraguan people. True, there have been some dead in the north, in Nicaragua's Atlantic zone.

However, those dead have not only been the peasants, workers, soldiers, militiamen and border guards massacred and slain by the bands that have invaded our territory, but also criminal counterrevolutionaries who have fallen in various clashes with our combatants.

Moreover, every effort has been made to mobilize the people while making them aware of the real danger which confronts them there. It was not even possible to take food to those towns. The Coco River is the only means of access and, on the Honduran side, it had been taken over by Somozist criminals. It was impossible to sail the Coco River in the humble boats normally used. It was therefore impossible to take food and medicines to residents in those areas. This was one of the reasons why it was necessary to transfer them to other places. (?We did it), aware of the fact that the enemies of the revolution would try to take advantage of this development to sling mud at our revolution. We were not mistaken. Radio 15 September, which operates from Honduras, immediately began saying that we had killed over 150 Miskitos. Several Honduran military officers repeated this slander. We then approached the international organizations, the United Nations, the OAS, the nonaligned countries and so forth and asked them to send a commission, to show us those (?250) bodies. They even said that we had killed them in Honduras, that our troops had penetrated that far and had killed the Miskitos there, in their camp.

When we made that decision, a Honduran official, a minister in charge of looking into the matter of aiding the refugees, hastened to explain that there was no evidence of this, that there was no proof, that there was no evidence. He said this after an onsite investigation had been ordered.

But the slander was first launched by Radio 15 September and it was immediately picked up by the enemies of our revolution, especially in the United States. And the very humane Mr Reagan, who does not feel sorry for the situation of blacks in the United States, or that of Puerto Ricans or Latin Americans, who cared little about leaving thousands of air controllers jobless and jailing them, who could not explain the murder of dozens of black children last year, dared to present a complaint to our ambassador, echoing the charge made by Radio 15 September.

They immediately launched a defamatory campaign against our revolution. Now they say that we have militarized the entire zone because we want to turn it into a huge military base. They say that thousands of Cubans and Soviets and thousands of combat planes (?have been dispatched) to the areas located in Nicaragua's north, on the Atlantic side. They make up lie after lie. Above all, they keep charging that we have killed residents and Indians in the northern Atlantic zone.

We, who have acted honestly but firmly, generously but decisively; we, who have nothing to hide, and do not fear those slanders and lies because they must fall of their own weight, have already invited both Nicaraguans and foreigners to visit the settlements in the northern Atlantic zone. We have invited them to talk to the Miskito settlers who were transferred from the Coco River, so they can tell them how they had been suffering. True, it's no bed of roses there. True, conditions are still difficult because we are still improving the area. True, they are living in tents. But those conditions differ little from the unhealthy conditions under which they lived along the Coco River banks. The difference is that now their situation will change substantially.

Since we do not fear slander, we wish to tell the COPPPAL delegates here that we are inviting a delegation of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, headquartered in Washington, to visit the settlements. We invite you to organize a delegation [applause], we invite you to organize a delegation to visit the settlements and speak freely to the Miskitos.

Naturally, all this is a part of the aggressive plans that are being proclaimed by those who oppose the [word indistinct] process on our continent, by those who do not want the Panama Canal belong to Panamanians, by those who do not want the Latin American people's natural resources -- the lumber, the gold, the silver, the oil -- to belong to Latin Americans.

All this is a part of the aggressive plans of those who view meetings such as this one with concern because they know this brings the peoples together, because they know that this unites the peoples and because they know that this weakens their aggressive and irresponsible policy.

Today, while Central America is convulsed in the face of the peoples' demands and the obstinacy of those who refuse to listen to those demands, we welcome you to Nicaragua. Today we receive you in Nicaragua, while the Salvadoran people are fighting for their independence and justice and while the threats of the current U.S. administration seem about to run into a diabolical reality characterized by more aggressions and more invasions in Central America. We receive you in Nicaragua while the human rights of our humble and hard-working people are being violated. They are being violated by those who have killed literacy workers. They are being biolated by those who have killed teachers, militiamen, soldiers, workers and peasants. Human rights in Nicaragua continue to be violated by those who cut off our loans, by those who cut off our financing to buy wheat so our people can eat bread, by those who block us at the international organizations, by those who threaten us with invasion and blockades, by those who tolerate and encourage the existence of counterrevolutionary camps.

Nicaragua maintains a position in line with the interests of the Nicaraguan people and of the Latin American peoples. From this position, it is willing to reach an understanding. From this position it is willing to seek a solution to the problems of the Central American area.

Nicaragua is stronger than yesterday now because we have a people who have learned to read and write, a people who work with enthusiasm and discipline, a people ready to sacrifice, a generous, brave and combative people. Nicaragua is stronger than yesterday because we are moving forward in the consolidation of our revolutionary project and in the strengthening of the mixed economy, the political pluralism and the freedom of speech. Nicaragua is stronger than yesterday because we have the increasing solidarity of the responsible peoples and governments of Latin America. Nicaragua is stronger now because we have the determination and the strength of the revolutionary, democratic and progressive parties organized in COPPPAL which move throughout Latin America.

Nicaragua is now stronger than yesterday because the determination that you have shown in gathering here today increases the decision and strength of our people. We are sure, we trust that we will be able to defeat the aggressive policies thereby confirming the advancement of the people in their search for justice and freedom. Thank you. [applause]

Airport Bomb Incident

PA211630 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1515 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Managua, 21 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The Managua International Airport is being heavily guarded following the acts of sabotage that claimed the lives of three persons last night. Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, in a preliminary report, said that two persons had been killed and five wounded as a result of the explosion of a suitcase at the capital airport. Subsequently, however, another official report confirmed that Carlos Ramirez, David McLean and Rodolfo Alvarez, airport porters, were wounded. Borge interrupted his speech at the meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL) last night to report on the airport attack.

The suitcase with the bomb arrived in Managua aboard a SAHSA Honduran airline flight arriving from New Orleans and Tegucigalpa. The explosion, which occurred while the suitcase was on the conveyor belt, shook the airport building, according to witnesses.

Airport officials stated that the bomb was sophisticated rather than a common one. The suitcase also contained other explosives, which did not go off. These included a "rocket" head and a handgrenade.

An employee of the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua, who at the time of the incident was picking up correspondence at the airport building, was also wounded. Witnesses told newspapers in this capital that the shockwave caused by the explosion threw many passengers waiting for their luggage to the floor.

After the explosion, the international airport was closed and controlled by the state security forces. Access to the airport is restricted and there was a flurry of activities by military authorities to welcome Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, who will arrive in Managua today. Even the airport workers and newsmen had difficulty entering the airport.

Borge Address

PA211941 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0025 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Speech by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez at the closing session of the Fifth Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties at the Ruben Dario Theater in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Companeros members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; companeros members of the FSLN National Directorate; companeros members of the Sandinist assembly; Pedro Ojeda, companero member of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPPAL; companeros vice presidents, delegates, observers and guests; companeros representatives of the Socialist International; Nicaraguans:

As you already know, the Latin American leaders present here represent COPPPAL. This multiparty organization, created in 1979, agreed in its first declaration, issued in the city of Oaxaca, to defend Latin America's sovereignty and dignity intransigently. At subsequent meetings in Quito, Santo Domingo, Mexico and Panama and now in Managua -- the capital of Latin American dignity, as General Torrijos called it -- we agree to reaffirm this common front, in order to fight against any type of military, political, economic and cultural intervention against our people.

You have listened to the words of COPPPAL President Companero Pedro Ojeda Paullada, who read the pronouncement of this continental organization. Without fear of error, we can say that Bolivar's prophecy -- that the United States seems destined by providence to plague America with misery in the name of freedom -- has been fulfilled. We can also affirm that when Latin American political parties organize within COPPAL, progress is being made with regard to the Bolivarian mandate to unite in confronting that increasingly obvious, cynical and criminal danger.

Latin America's greatest patriots have spoken to us about a second independence. And what does this second independence mean, what is it? Who can have the slightest doubt that the second independence means breaking the chains that tie us to U.S. imperialism? The peoples of Latin America are in the process of achieving their second and definitive independence. Only the heroic and martyred people of Puerto Rico must still achieve -- and undoubtedly will achieve -- their first independence. [applause]

Like Sandino and [Nicaraguan poet Ruben] Dario, we know that we love our fatherland exclusively because it is our fatherland. Sandino was a great patriot and a great nationalist. But Sandino's patriotism was of a revolutionary nature. This is why he said that our cause is the cause of Latin America. One cannot be Sandinist or Bolivarian without being both Latin Americanist and internationalist. [applause]

I think I am properly intrepreting the feeling of our companeros from Venezuela if we say that one cannot be Bolivarian without showing solidarity for the Sandinist peoples revolution. [applause]

How can a patriot be indifferent to the fate of his Latin American brothers? How can someone who is indifferent to Puerto Rico's fate be a revolutionary?

How can we keep our arms folded in the face of the crimes that are being committed in Guatemala and El Salvador? How can one be decent, simply decent, in this continent without showing solidarity for the efforts of this heroic people, who are the heirs of both Sandino and Dario? How can we not feel sorry for our brothers? Latin America is like a single body, and the blows received on one side are felt on the other. From the wounds of only one of the Latin American peoples flows the blood of all Latin America. This explains once again why we Sandinists show our solidarity with all peoples who are fighting for their liberation. If we are accused of expressing solidarity, if we are forced to sit in the dock because of this, we say: We have shown our solidarity with all Latin American peoples in the past, we are doing so at present and we will continue to do so in the future. [applause]

This is why we have enthusiastically supported the COPPPAL agreements on numerous Latin American countries, particularly those connected with Guatemala and El Salvador. COPPPAL companeros: Although on various occasions we have defined our Sandinist revolution, not only by words but through our actions, as a democratic, popular and anti-imperialist process, there are those who seek to define it in other terms. Some claim that we are totalitarian. That little word already smells faintly of cliche among the reactionaries in Latin America and the rest of the world. Others say that we are copying the models of other revolutions. We insist that we are simply Sandinists. And for our purposes now, Sandinism means lovers of peace, fighters for freedom and defenders of the fatherland's independence. [applause]

The revolution cannot eliminate underdevelopment by decree. The revolution, however, is the starting point for development. Here in Nicaragua development does not mean only education, but the education of all Nicaraguans. Development does not mean only factories, asphalt roads, efficient housing, hospitals and cultural centers, but that all of this, even if in small quantities, be distributed among all Nicaraguans. Development means not only increasing production, but firmly guaranteeing distribution for, or rather distribution to all Nicaraguans. For us, development means breaking the ties of dependence, (?eliminating) the bottlenecks that derive from the repulsive injustice of a few having a lot while the many have little.

As is already known, we have outlined a strategy charactized by mixed economy and political pluralism. Nonetheless, it is necessary to say once and for all that in Nicaragua mixed economy and political pluralism occur within the framework of a revolution. Mixed economy and political pluralism are not the same in Chile and other Latin American countries as in Nicaragua. Mixed economy in Nicaragua means the existence of various forms of property within the means of production, where the state sector -- that is, the people's property -- controls the country's basic resources and where the private sector produces, obtains revenues and reproduces with the revolutionary state's guarantees and stimulus. Mixed economy yes, but based on the concept that social criteria should prevail over individual values. Mixed economy, yes, but based on a progressive advancement in economic planning. Mixed economy, yes, but based on the idea that irrationality should disappear, or at least tend to disappear, under the pressure of rationality. Mixed economy and political pluralism, yes, but not in order to turn Nicaragua into a nest of rats and traitors to the fatherland. Mixed economy, yes, but not so that bombs can be planted against us, so that our men can be killed at the border; not in order for us to be slandered, not so that what happened a few minutes ago at the airport can happen. Fifteen minutes after the SAHSA plane landed, a suitcase exploded, injuring two Interior Ministry companeros and wounding another. Mixed economy for that, never! Political pluralism for that, never! [shouting of indistinct slogans]

Mixed economy and political pluralism, but without undermining the sacred right to our people's self-determination and revolutionary conquests. Political pluralism, to guarantee that every Nicaraguan will have the right to express himself freely and to organize politically. Political pluralism and mixed economy, to guarantee our people's welfare and to defend the fatherland's sovereignty. Political pluralism and mixed economy, but not outside the revolution -- not even for a minute.

Our visitors and our guests are very interested in the Sandinist revolution's current problem on the Atlantic coast. I am not revealing anything new when I say that the Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, [word indistinct] and Creoles are united by the common denominator of the historical discrimination to which ethnic minorities have been subjected in the rest of the countries of Latin America and the world.

In Nicaragua, even before learning about the concept of democracy, these minorities begin to live the reality of democracy in a complex and difficult environment. As it does for the rest of the inhabitants of Nicaragua, the revolution is undertaking increasingly important efforts so that they can exercise the right to enjoy what little is allowed by our economic limitations.

The initiatives taken by the revolution to develop productive forces on the Atlantic coast have not always taken into consideration the characteristics and social formation of that region. This is more than self-criticism, it is the acknowledgement of truth. It is necessary to stress that there is a contradiction -- to a large extent only apparent and superficial -- between the people on the Pacific and those on the Atlantic. This contradiction is expressed in the disjointedness between the two regions. The process of disjointedness, however, and its [word indistinct] into a press of exploitation and dependence have been the same in both regions.

We revolutionaries do not have distorted eyesight. The duality that they have sought to create among us does not exist. They and we are the same. We belong to the same reality, the same drama, the same hope. Yesterday, our traditional enemies stripped down our cultural values and imposed the colonialism of the Pacific on the Indians on the Atlantic coast, as a permanent reality. This was our heritage, but the revolution has already begun talking about and constructing a new culture. The culture of corn and the maypole now flourishes under the revolution. We are aware, nonetheless, that the people of the coast generally, and the Miskitos particularly, are still the victims of their own backwardness and of the repulsive and wicked campaigns with which the enemies of Nicaragua have contaminated them, taking advantage of their historical cultural stagnation.

Only 3 days ago, a U.S. Embassy bulletin published a number of dirty slanderous lies about the Atlantic coast situation, repeating the terms employed by the U.S. Government. What the Yankees say, though, does not surprise us. Nonetheless, we deplore the fact that the spirit of that bulletin is reproduced by those who, instead of dedicating themselves to their task of peace and love, stir up the fires of the Atlantic coast contradictions. They wield the same clumsy arguments used by the guardsmen [as heard] and the imperialists. The Nicaraguan people and the FSLN cannot remain silent in the face of this distorted way of judging the Atlantic coast situation, made public in a document whose release was coldly planned.

In the face of the complex Atlantic coast situation and with the political will to resolve the ethnic problem and to take happiness and new and better living standards to the Atlantic coast inhabitants, the revolution carried out the national literacy crusade in languages all along the Atlantic coast. It has built roads, set up phone lines, installed television, brought boats and created new job sources. But this is not enough. It is necessary to launch a crusade to turn the slogan that the Atlantic coast is an awakening giant into reality.

Nicaraguan workers, and particularly the laborers and young students, must voluntarily participate in this great crusade, which is already underway. They should do it with the spirit of revolutionaries, of missionaries, with hearts filled with love and the spirit of Rigoberto Cruz, who dedicated the best years of his life to the destitute and the forgotten. With this same spirit, Nicaraguans on the Pacific should clasp the hands and embrace the hearts of Nicaraguans on the Atlantic.

They should do so with enough humility to learn and enough will to teach. They can learn from the cultural wealth of the ethnic groups on our Atlantic coast and can also transmit the cultural wealth of the Pacific, so these can merge, life a single body, into a single national culture.

Last night, as we were listening to Daniel [Ortega] speak about the problems of the coast, we thought up a parable, a comparison that would further explain what we have just said. There were two brothers, who became separated because they had different masters. These two brothers wound up speaking languages and even worshipping God in different ways. On a 19 July, they meet again but hardly know each other. They distrust each other. One of the brothers, who has slightly more resources but is still poor, tries to help his poorer brother. The latter receives the aid but distrusts the intentions behind it. It is difficult for them to find a common language. After this meeting, their last master, who had been exploiting them both, takes advantage of the differences between them to keep them divided and hostile, in order to be able to dominate them again. But it is no longer possible to dominate them. The two brothers decide to share their experiences and hopes and together they undertake the construction of a new kingdom.

The two brothers are the Pacific and the Atlantic coast. The master is imperialism [applause] and the revolution is, of course, the new kingdom. A new kingdom that, in the end, will be, above all else, for our children. Despite the fact that they are still the victims of inherited injustices, they, the pampered of the revolution, will grow up in a new and truly democratic world. They will not come to life only to feed the death statistics. They will not come to life to be run over on the highways, while selling newspapers that they probably do not read or candy that they probably do not taste, or at best taste rarely. This cannot go on under this revolution. This is why the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has honored me by asking me to announce to our people and our guests that a new program will begin, to give response -- of course, within the framework of our limitations -- to at least some of the serious problems affecting the children in Nicaragua. [applause]

This program, which will be called the campaign for the pampered of the revolution, seeks to incorporate all sectors of our people into a national committee, presided over by the person who was the soul and nerve of the national literacy crusade; priest and dear Companero Fernando Cardenal. [applause] This committee will also include religious leaders of various churches, social and mass leaders and leaders from certain government institutions. However, the backbone of this campaign or program will be, as usual, our people. Once again, our people will show their boldness and creative capacity. The people who fought on the barricades and who sent to the mountains to fight ignorance will once again be called to action, to begin eliminating the abuses, abandonment, orphanhood and exploitation to which our children are still subjected.

Despite its limitations and economic pressures, Nicaragua has built schools and hospitals throughout its territory. Nonetheless, self-styled defenders of man's freedom rise threateningly in the face of this gigantic effort. And I ask, how can those who have unleashed cruel persecution against their own children, in order to favor the luxury and comfort of the powerful in their country, be respectful of human beings? I have here a dispatch from UPI, the U.S. news agency, describing the treatment that the government of that country gives its own children. A ruler (?of this world) declares unconditional war on children. According to the UPI dispatch, the president of that country has declared an unconditional war on children by proposing an $8 billion cut in the social programs, as part of the fiscal budget for 1983, the fund for the defense of children has charged. (?Meanwhile), the national foundation has issued a document suggesting that the president should begin seeking alternatives to his budget cuts in the White House itself. It has been noted that the budget includes an $800,000 increase for White House expenses [words indistinct]. [applause]

[Word indistinct] that although we want the President and Mrs Reagan to live comfortably, we would rather they use this annual increase, proposed to (?cover) 40 percent of the service's expenses, to prevent the [word indistinct] against children, which the president intends to reduce. [sentence as heard]

Well, over there they reduce the children's budget. Here, despite our poverty, the government has allocated some of its resources -- quite a lot, within the framework of our limitations -- to solving our children's problems.

Meanwhile, the children of Nicaragua, who are not being persecuted and who run through the parks, can play here without the fear of having a criminal bullet pierce their hearts, as happened with martyred child Luis Alfonso Velasquez. In the not-too-distant future, they will run through new parks, with the color of butterflies in their eyes, with their feet covered by leather and, in the future, with their bodies covered by school uniforms and muscles.

Since there has been so much talk of democracy, we ask you, is this democracy or not? Is this democracy or not? [shouts of yes] Our brother Daniel referred yesterday to the revolution's important achievements in the areas of health and education. We only wish to add very proudly that only a few days ago we immunized 331,300 children against polio. Today we can say that Nicaragua has also become a huge school. One of every three Nicaraguans is studying. And once again we ask; is this democracy or not? [shout of yes] Those who try to say that the Sandinist peoples' revolution is totalitarian are the ones who often pose as paladins of democracy. Just as Daniel analyzed human rights yesterday, let us look at what democracy is. Etymologically speaking, democracy means people's power. We Nicaraguans remember very well, COPPPAL companeros, when Somoza used to say that his government was democratic. If our information is correct, Pinochet, Stroessner and Duvalier claim to be the leaders of democratic governments. Near here, (?Ungo), there is a Napoleon -- whom we called the ridiculous one at one point -- who claims to be demcoratic. On the other hand, there are other Latin American governments that also claim to be democratic. Our government, the Sandinist government, firmly maintains that it is a democratic government. How can one explain this contradiction then? Can every government that styles itself democratic in fact be democratic? Can the governments of Chile, El Salvador, the United States and Nicaragua, to cite only a few, be regarded as equally democratic? I think, like Jose Figueres, that it would be an offense against Costa Rica to compare its democracy with that of Chile. It must be said, however, that Costa Rica's democracy is not the same as ours. In any event, perhaps it can be said that democracy in each country has its own characteristics. Democracy in the United States is the democracy of transnationals and big capital. Chilean democracy is the democracy of the gorillas and the oligarchs. Democracy in El Salvador is the democracy of genocide.

Now, how can we talk about democracy in an abstract manner, without referring to the specific daily events in a given society? In order to speak responsibly about democracy, we must perforce refer to those specific developments. For instance, for literacy crusaders here in Nicaragua, democracy, more than a beautiful word, was a beautiful action. For the peasants who received their agrarian reform titles, democracy stopped being just another pretty word, a sound, to become a specific development. For these same peasants, democracy is a doubly specific development for they not only received their agrarian reform titles but, by reading them, they can understand the rights that they have achieved under this revolution. For us, all of this is democracy. We are not going to argue with anyone their right to theoretically define Nicaragua's present social system. We do think, however, that we are fully entitled to demand respect and to ignore the charge that the Nicaraguan system is totalitarian, just as we respect other systems -- even those in which this charge originates -- that choose to style themselves democratic.

For us, democracy is more than a mere form of government. It is a way of life, an everyday practice, a goal to be achieved in relations among all Nicaraguans. Of course, COPPPAL companeros, our democracy is not perfect. We have not yet fulfilled several formal prerequisites that are normally regarded as inherent to democracy. In this regard, we are asked to imitate the models of other countries, where those formalities have already been met, regardless of the fact that some affirm -- or at least that is how I have heard it -- that the permanent existence of exploitation is guaranteed in those countries. Here in Nicaragua we have done things differently and we have every right to do so.

First, we tore down the structures of exploitation, opened the floodgates of popular participation, and are now developing the institutionalization of the process, not to regress but to go forward, by improving the mechanisms of true democracy. This does not mean that we scorn formalities. We have already said that elections will be held in 1985, in accordance with the priorities that the revolution must consolidate. We have had to look for and find a formula to join formality and the reality. This has been achieved in a very short historical period. By the way, this is not normal in the case of a revolution as serious and profound as the Nicaraguan revolution. There is a State Council, Messrs Delegates, where [the people] are represented as never before, even in a way in which they are not represented in many formally democratic Latin American countries. Broad sectors of our entire society are represented there -- workers and peasants, youths and women, religious people and soldiers, producers and businessmen, politicians of all persuasions who raise their voices freely, not only to discuss the national problems but to legislate together on the country's laws and decrees. Is this democracy or not? [shout of yes, indistinct slogan]

We are informed here that the bomb blew up at 1950. It was in a TACA airplane from El Salvador. The suitcase exploded at the terminal. The companeros who were killed were (Carlos Ramirez) and (David Mayo). Five people were wounded; Marvin Pineda, a companero of Senocol [no expansion given] of the Interior Ministry; Isidoro Zamora -- I do not know if this Zamora is the one from Aeronica, a humble 50-year-old loader, (Santos Aguilar), (Jose Obado) and (Jose Acosta). What did they want? They wanted to frighten the companeros of COPPPAL.

The blood of (Carlos Ramirez) and (David Mayo) is fresh. Those who placed the bomb are the same ones who placed the bomb at Aeronica in Mexico. They are the same ones who have murdered our companeros at the border. They are the same ones who threaten to block our ports. They are the same ones who do not rule out military intervention in Central America, because while they have talked, and talked and talked, making threats, they are carrying out a policy of arms buildup -- that means that they are not just talking -- in Central America. While they talk as they do, they not only place bombs -- the cowardly criminals -- they also block loans. They are the same ones that allow the murdering National Guardsmen to train in camps in Miami, in the United States.

Who can tell us that those who placed that bomb were not trained in the camps in Miami? Who can tell us that those who are in the camps in Honduras were not first trained in the camps in Miami?

We are a peaceful people, but let them not forget that we have demonstrated that we are capable of being a fighting people. Our great shield is Latin Americanism. We will defend it with the invincible shield of Hidalgo and Morelos, of Bolivar and Jose Marti and with the shield of Augusto Cesar Sandino.

They place bombs for us but they forget that when we began the struggle 20 years ago in the mountains and in the cities, we began it in earnest. We were not playing. We Sandinists were not playing at being tin soldiers. Now that we have the power we are not playing either. We were persecuted and tortured in earnest. We were guerrillas in earnest and we took power in earnest. Let our enemies know that whatever they may do, despite their campaigns of terror that are now being escalated, we are going to defend this power in earnest. [applause]

They place bombs for us and carry out acts of terrorism to intimidate us. How little they know us. A people who, as I already said, are free will never again be slaves. We cannot be intimidated or crushed or frightened. Never!

These are the same people that some are trying to divide. These are the same people on whom some wish to impose conditions. Moreover, one of those conditions that they impose is that we disarm. Who is asking that we disarm? None other than those who place those bombs against us.

In addition, we are asked to disarm by the government that approved the largest military budget in the history of humanity, the government that in a single year will spend the fabulous sum of $250 billion -- $250 billion, I am not making a mistake. We are asked to disarm by the same government that has atomic bases throughout the world and that maintains hundreds of thousands of soldiers outside its borders. We are asked to disarm by the same government that maintains counterrevolutionary bases in Miami. And moreover, they ask us to disarm while accusing us ridiculously, as Carter said, of being a source of danger, a danger to U.S. security.

And these people who raise their flag and their bold slogans are the people that they want to frighten, that they want to crush. However, it is certain and we assure, companeros, that they will never crush us. They will never subjugate this Sandinist people's revolution. Our enemies will never defeat us. [applause]

If, from the height of their monstrous conceit, they could only take a look at our people, made for freedom, full of vigor and glory, as Ruben [Dario] used to say, they would realize how mistaken their policy is, they would realize that their threatens and aggressions will serve only to redouble our desire to work and our determination to defend our sovereignty. If anything, their attacks will only help to make this revolutionary process a radical one. [applause]

The Sandinist government speaks of peace. The United States responds with threats. The Salvadoran patriots speak of peace and they are answered with threats of intervention and with intervention itself. In other words, they respond to peace proposals with blows of their fists, threatening to draw their pistols and exerting pressure on governments that respond to their interests by participating in their aggressive policies against the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador. Despite this -- as you have already heard, when Companero Pedro Ojeda read the COPPPAL document -- the Sandinist front is willing to sign agreements on nonaggression and mutual security with our neighbors, on the basis of nonintervention and mutual respect. We are willing to (?delimit) our military frontiers, as the document states, and to establish joint patrols along the border, without the interference of foreign forces, with our neighbors in both Honduras and Costa Rica. We reaffirm our policy of nonalignment, as expressed within COPPPAL and at all international forums. This policy is expressed in the maintenance of relations with all countries, regardless of their economic and social systems.

In terms of our relations with the United States, as you have already heard, we are willing to begin talks on matters of mutual concern and interest, geared particularly toward a negotiated solution of conflicts. Nicaragua, we reiterate, expresses its willingness to develop a revolution within the framework of mixed economy and political pluralism, all of this to be based on respect for our country's national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and everything that was stated in the document you heard. We are absolutely sure that our revolutionary government will adopt these proposals, made by the Sandinist front within COPPPAL, as its own, because the Sandinist people's revolution has raised the olive branch of peace. And just in case -- but only to defend itself -- it has also taken up the steel of war.

Unfortunately, it is not up to Nicaraguans to choose between peace and war. This falls to our enemies. We have proposed a peaceful policy, not a challenge to the U.S. Government. We are speaking of peace; let us see how they will respond. For us, peace is the chosen path. It will fall to others to choose another path. If a war is ever fought, it will have to be a defensive war for Nicaraguans.

Companeros delegates, invited companeros: Receive the fraternal and grateful greetings of the Sandinist people's revolution, of this revolution that loves peace; of this revolution of glowworms and cannons, of poets, volcanos and tractors; of this revolution of large rivers, making its way with the dignity of a people who have decided to remain on their feet forever, relinquishing both the past and fear. We are sure that you will not abandon us, that decency will prevail over the pressures exerted on you. The people's solidarity, your solidarity, COPPPAL brothers, will be a powerful weapon in Nicaragua's hands. But it is worthwhile knowing, and everyone should know it -- particularly those who wish to impose conditions on us by saying: it looks like they are our friends -- that, whether alone or accompanied, we will continue to be revolutionary, we will remain anti-imperialist, we will continue to demonstrate our solidarity. This is a promise we make to the peoples of Latin America. If we do not keep it, if the enemy manages to make us fall to our knees, if we stop demonstrating our solidarity, it would be best to put a millstone around our necks and plunge us into the sea. But with people like these, our Latin American brothers can rest completely assured that the best guarantee of our solidarity is our irreversible determination to die for our fatherland and to never fall to our knees.

Is this our determination? [shout of "yes"] When we shout our slogan, we know we are making a solemn and sacred promise to the peoples of Latin America. Free fatherland [shout of "or death!"] [applause]

DISSIDENT PARTIES INVITED TO COPPPAL SESSIONS

PA230127 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The dissident Nicaraguan political parties have been invited to the protocol ceremonies of the Fifth Permanent Conference of Latin America Political Parties [COPPPAL]. The parties which make up the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board have been invited to the opening and closing sessions of the fifth COPPPAL which begins today and ends tomorrow in Managua. The FSLN extended the invitation to the dissident parties to participate in the protocol ceremonies of the COPPPAL.

PENA GOMEZ CANCELS TRIP TO COPPPAL MEETING

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[Text] Santo Domingo, 20 Feb (EFE) -- Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, who, in addition to being the president of the Socialist International for Iberian America, is vice president of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL), unexpectedly cancelled his trip to Nicaragua early this morning. The Social Democrat leader was to leave for Managua to attend a COPPPAL meeting at which the political situation of Central America will be analyzed.

Pena Gomez' trip was cancelled after his arrival at Las Americas airport in Santo Domingo, where his personal bodyguards were waiting. No explanations were given. Pena Gomez told EFE that he would explain the reasons for this sudden change later. It would seem that it involves Pena Gomez' personal security. Pena Gomez is secretary general and leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, which is currently in power.

Pena Gomez authorized his representative at the COPPPAL meeting, Dr Abraham Bautista Alcantara, to sign the agreements reached at the Managua meeting. He was to fly on the Iberia Airline to Panama, where he would take a private flight to the Nicaraguan capital. Once the meeting ended, he would have returned to the Dominican Republic on another private plane. Pena Gomez told EFE caustically, "what happens is that planes crash too easily these days."